

Important Words

Chapter 01

Egoist: (ego-self or I)

A self-centred person or selfish person.

Ex: Jhon is such an egoist person that he only thinks about himself.

Egotist: (ego-self or I)

A person who is excessively conceited or absorbed in themselves.

Ex: My brother thinks he is the best baseball player So he can be considered as egotist.

Egocentric: (ego-self or I, centrum-centre)

Thinking only about themselves and not what other people need or want.

Note: The egocentric man never remember his wife's birthday but got angry when she forget his birthday.

Egomaniac: (ego-self or I, Mania-madness)

Someone who consider themselves to be very important and able to do anything that they want.

Note: The egomaniac was so determind to get to his destination that he ran several car off the road.

The egomaniac could never accept that his co-worker has better idea than his own.

Altruist : (Alter-other)

A person unselfishly concerned for or devoted to the welfare of others.

Ex: Animals can have more altruistic behaviour than humans.

Altruism: Philosophy practised by altruists.

Alternate: If you alternate, you skip one and take the other.

Ex: We'll play golf on alternate Sunday.

Alternative: If you have no alternative you have no other choice or something which can be chosen instead.

Ex: The highway was closed so we had to find an alternative route.

Altercation: A verbal dispute when you have an altercation with someone, you have a violent disagreement, a fight with words.

Ex: At the border an altercation occurred between the Indian and Chinese soldier.

Alteration: A small change in somebody or something

Ex: He made alterations in his will.

Alter ego: Someone with whom you are so close that you both do the same things.

Introvert: (Intro-inward, Verto-to turn)

A quite shy person, who prefers to be alone than with other person.

Ex: Teacher has to try harder to involve the introvert in class discussion.

Extrovert: (extro-outward)

A person who is confident and full of life and who prefers being with other people instead of being alone.

Eg: I had been a very extrovert person, living life to the full.

Ambivert: (ambi-both)

Those who have both introverted and extroverted tendencies.

Ex: I am an ambivert that I like to go to parties but also enjoys having my alone time.

Ambidexterous: (dexterous-skillful, ambi-both)

Able to use both hands with equal skill.

Ex: He was ambidextrous because he could use his left hand as well as his right hand.

Misanthrope: (Misein-to hate, Anthropos-mankind)

A person who hates or avoids other people.

Or

Mankind haters.

Misogynist: (gyne-woman)

One who hates woman.

Misogamist: (gamos-marriage)

One who hates marriage.

Anthropology: (Anthropos-mankind, logos-science or study)

The study of development of human race.

Philanthropist: (Phile-love, Anthropos-mankind)

One who loves mankind.

Monogamy: (Mono-one, Gamos-marriage)

It is the custom of only one marriage at a time.

Bigamy: (bi-two, gamos-marriage)

Two marriages- the unlawful act of contracting another marriage without divorcing one's current legal spouse.

Polygamy: (polys-many, gamos-marriage)

Many marriages.

Polyandry: (polys-many, Andros-male)

If a woman has two or more husband a form of marriage practised in the Himalaya mountains of Tibet. That practised is called polyandry.

Ascetic: (Asketes-monk)

Austere, Self-denying.

Or

Avoiding physical pleasures and living a simple life, often for religious reasons.

Sinister:

Left hand (Latin)

Or

Being or showing a sign of evil or calamity to come.

Gauche:

Left hand (French)

Or

Awkward when dealing with people and often saying or doing the wrong things.

Chapter 02

Gynaecologist: (gyne-woman, logos- study/science)

Gynaecologist treats the female reproductive and sexual organs.

Obstetrician: (obstetrix-midwife, ician-expert)

The specialist delivers babies and takes care of the mother during and immediately after the period of her pregnancy.

Paediatrician: (paidos-child, iatreia-medical healing, ician-expert)

A doctor who deals with the diseases of children.

Dermatologist: (derma-skin, logy-study or science)

Specialist deals with skin disorders.

Pedagogy: (pedis-foot, agogos-leading or leader)

The leading of children and to what do you lead them? To learning, to development, to growth and to maturity.

Or

The method and practice of teaching, especially as an academic subject or theoretical concept.

Hypodermic: (hypos-under)

Needle penetrates under the skin.

Epidermis:

The outermost layer of the skin.

Taxidermist: (taxis- arrangements)

Whose business is taxidermy prepares, stuffs and mounts the skins of animals.

Pachyderm: (pachys- thick)

Animals with an unusually thick skin.

Ex: elephant, hippopotamus, rhinoceros.

Dermatitis: (derma-skin, itis- inflammation)

It is the general name for any skin inflammation, irritation and infection.

Ophthalmologist: (ophthalmos-eye, logos-science or study)

The physician whose speciality is disorders of vision (myopia, astigmatism, cataracts, glaucoma etc) may prescribe glasses and administer drugs or perform surgery.

Note: An earlier title for ophthalmologist is oculist. (oculus-eye)

Ocular: refers to the eye.

Monocle: A lense for one eye.

Or

Spotted by characters in old films as a symbol of the british so called upper class.

Binoculars:

Field glasses that increase the range of two eyes.

Optometrists: (opsis, optikos- sight or vision ,metron-measurement)

They are not doctors, and do not perform surgery or administer drugs, they measure vision test for glaucoma and prescribe and fit glasses.

Or

Optometrist is one who measures vision.

Ophthalmic optician: (opsis,optikos-sight or vision, ician-expert)

This practitioner measures your vision and prescribes the type of glasses that will give you a more accurate view of the world.

Or

They perform the same functions as optometrists.

Dispensing optician:

This practitioner makes or supplies lenses according to the specifications prescribed by your optometrist or ophthalmologist.

Orthopaedist: (orthos-straight or correct, paidos-child)

The specialist deals with the **skeletal structure of the body, treating bone fracture, slipped discs, clubfoot, curvature of the spin, dislocations of the hip** etc and may correct a condition either by surgery or by the use of braces or other appliances.

Or

The speciality treats deformities, injuries and diseases of the bones and joints often by surgical procedures.

Orthodontist: (orthos-straight or correct, tooth-odontos)

Specializes in improving your bite retracting buck teeth and by means of braces and other techniques seeing to it that every molar.

Orthodontics:

The straightening of teeth.

Cardiologist: (kardia-heart, logos-study or science)

The specialist treats disorders of the heart and circulatory system.

Cardiac condition:

It refers to same malfunctioning of the heart.

Cardiogram:

It is an electrically produced record of the heart-beat.

Neurologist: (neuron-nerves, logos-science)

This physician specializes in the treatment of disorders of brain, spinal cord and the rest of the nervous system.

Neuralgia: (neuron-nerve, algos-pain)

It is an acute pain along the nerves and their branches.

Neuritis: (neuron-nerve, itis-inflammation)

It is the inflammation of the nerves.

Neurosis: (neuron-nerves, osis-abnormal or diseased condition)

Mental illness that causes strong feelings of fear and worry.

Neurotic:

The term for a person suffering from neurosis.

Psychosis: (psyche-spirit, soul and mind, osis-abnormal or diseased condition)

A full-blown mental disorder

Or

Mental unbalance

Psychotic:

One who is mentally unbalance. They lost contact with reality. These types of people have their own form of reality.

Psychiatrist: (psyche-mind, soul, spirit, iatreia-medical healing)

Mind healer.

Geriatrics: (geras-old age, iatreia-medical healing.)

The speciality dealing with the particular medical needs of the elderly.

Demagogues: (demos-people, agogos-leader)

A political leader who tries to win support by using arguments based on emotion rather than reason.

Pedagogue: (paidos-child, agogos-leader)

A teacher who gives too much attention to formal rules and is not interesting.

Chapter-03

Denoting persons

Agnostic: one who is not sure about god's existence.

Altruist: a lover of mankind. (syn-philanthropist)

Amateur: one who does a thing for pleasure and not as a profession.

Ambidexterous: one who can use either hand with ease.

Anarchist: one who is out to destroy all governments, peace and order.

Apostate: A person who has changed his faith/ a person who abandoned his religion.

Arbitrator: a person appointed by two parties to solve a dispute.

Ascetic: one who leads an austere life.

Atheist: a person who does not believe in god.

Bankrupt: one who is unable to pay his debts.

Bigot: one who is filled with excessive enthusiasm in religious matters.

Bohemian: an unconventional style of living.

Cacographist: one who is bad in spellings.

Cannibal: one who feeds on human flesh.

Carnivorous: one who feeds on flesh.

Chauvinist: A person who is blindly devoted to an idea.

Convalescent: one who is recovering health after illness.

Cosmopolitan: a person who regards the whole world as his country.

Cynosure: one who is a centre of attraction.

Apostate: one who abandons his religion.

Demagogue: A leader who sways his followers by his oratory.

Emigrant: A person who leaves his country to settle in another country.

Immigrant: A person who comes to a foreign land to settle there .

Epicure: one who is for pleasure of eating and drinking.

Fastidious: one hard to please or very selective in nature.

Feminist: one who works for the welfare of the women.

Syno-philogynist

Fugitive: one who runs away from justice.

Gourmand: a lover of good food.

Henpecked: a husband ruled by his wife.

Heretic: one who acts against religion.

Honorary: one who holds a post without any salary.

Hypochondriac: who is over anxious about his health.

Iconoclast: one who is breaker of images and traditions.

Illiterate: one who does not know reading or writing.

Impostor: one who pretends to be someone else.

Itinerate: one who journeys from place to place. Syno-Nomadic

Invincible: one too strong to be defeated.

Invulnerable: one that cannot be harmed or wounded.

Narcissist: Lover of self.

Numismatist: one who collects coins.

Omnivorous: one who eats everything.

Optimist: a person who looks at the bright side of thing.

Pessimist: a person who looks at the dark side of life.

Polyglot: one who speaks many languages.

Syno-linguist

Pacifist: one who loves peace and hates war.

Posthumous: A child born after the death of his father.

Or

A book published after the death of the author.

Or

An award received after the death of the recipient.

Philatelist: one who collects stamps.

Pedestrian: one who goes on foot.

Sadist: a person who feels pleasure by hurting others.

Samaritan: one who helps the needy and the helpless.

Somnambulist: a person who walks in sleep.

Somniloquist: a person who talks in sleep.

Stoic: a person who is indifferent to pain and pleasures of life.

Swashbuckler: a boastful fellow.

Teetotaller: one who does not take any intoxicating drugs.

Chapter:04

Psychologist: (psyche- spirit, soul and mind, logos-study or science)

One who studies the mind.

Additional information:

By educating and training, this practitioner is an expert in the dark mysteries of human behaviour – what makes people act as they do, why they have certain feelings, how their personalities were formed – in short, what makes them tick. Such a professional is often employed by industries and institutions to boost the productivity of the workers.

Psychic: It refers to phenomena or qualities that cannot be explained in purely physical terms.

Note: People may be called psychic if they seem to possess a sixth sense.

Psychopath: (psyche- mind, soul and spirit, pathos- suffering or disease)

Someone suffering from a severe mental or emotional disorder.

Additional information:

Psychopathy is usually characterized by antisocial and extremely egocentric behaviour. A psychopath, sometimes called a psychopathic personality, appears to be lacking an inner moral censor, and **often commits criminal acts, without anxiety or guilt**, in order to obtain immediate

gratification of desires. Such a person may be utterly lacking sexual restraint, or addicted to hard drugs. Some psychologists interpret the label “sociopath” for this type of personality to indicate the absence of social consciousness.

Psychosomatic: (psyche- mind, spirit and soul, soma- body)

It describes the powerful influence that the mind, especially the unconscious, has on bodily diseases.

Or

Illness caused by anxiety and worry and not by an infection or injury.

Note: Psychosomatic, resulting from the interaction of mind and body.

Additional information:

Thus, a person who fears the consequence of being present at a certain meeting will suddenly developed cold or backache, or even be injured in a traffic accident, so that his appearance at this meeting is made impossible. According to the psychosomatic theory of medicine, his unconscious made him susceptible to the cold germs, caused the backache, or forced him into the path of the car.

A psychosomatic disorder actually exists insofar as symptoms are concerned (headache, excessive urination, pains, paralysis, heart palpitations), yet there is no organic cause within the body the cause is within the psyche, the mind.

Psychoanalysis: (psyche-mind or soul)

A method of treating somebody with a mental illness by asking his past experience, feelings, dreams, etc. In order to find out what is making him ill.

Psychogenic: (psyche-mind or soul, genesis-birth or origin.)

Having origin in the mind or in a mental condition or process rather than organically.

Ex: your ailment is psychogenic.

Or

A psychogenic disorder.

Periodontist: (peri-around or surrounding)

He is a gum specialist.

Endodontist: (endon-inner or within)

Specializes in work on the pulp of the tooth and root-canal therapy.

Exodontist: (ex-out, odontos-tooth)

A dentist specializing in the extraction of teeth.

Thermometer: (therme-heat)

An instrument to measure heat.

Barometer: (baros-weight)

An instrument to measure atmospheric pressure.

Sphygmomanometer: (sphygmos-pulse)

A device for measuring blood pressure.

Osteopath: (osteon-bone, pathos-suffering or disease)

A person who is trained to treat injuries to bones and muscles using pressure and movement.

Note: an osteopath is not a bone specialist.

Chiropodist: (cheir-hand, pons or podos-foot)

One who treats minor ailments of the foot.

Chiropractors:

One who heal with their hands.

Or

A person who treats diseases by pressing a person's joints= places where two bones are connected, especially those in the back.

Chiromancy: (cheir-hand, mancy-foretelling or prediction)

Palm reading.

Or

The supposed prediction of a person's future from interpreting the lines on the palms of their hands.

Note: a person who perform chiromancy is called **chiromancer**.

Octopus: (pous or podos-foot, okto-eight)

The eight-armed sea creature.

Platypus: (platys-broad, flat pous-feet)

The strange water mammals with a duck's bill, webbed feet, and a beaver-like tail that reproduces by laying eggs.

Podium: (-ium often used for "place where" as gymnasium, stadium, auditorium, etc.)

A speaker's platform.

Or

A place for feet.

Tripod: (tri-three, podos-feet)

A three-legged stand for a camera or other device.

Day-01

(The Hindu)

Plausible: Seeming likely to be true, or able to be believed.

- A plausible explanation or excuse.

Rectitude: honesty and correct moral behaviour.

- An austere man of unquestioned moral rectitude, naval inspired deep devotion in those who worked for him.

Bewildered: Confused and uncertain.

- Arriving in a strange city at night, I felt alone and bewildered.
- I came out of the movie a bit bewildered, but I enjoyed it.

Pensive: Thinking in a quite way, often with a serious expression on your face.

- she became withdrawn and pensive, hardly speaking to anyone.

Asperity: Roughness of manner or of temper: harshness of behaviour or speech that expresses bitterness or anger.

Condone: To accept or allow behaviour that is wrong.

- If the government is seen to condone violence, the bloodshed will never stop.

Serendipity: The occurrence and development of events by chance in a happy or beneficial way.

Or

The fact of finding interesting or valuable things by chance.

Chapter-04

Kinds of governments

Anarchy: absence of government.

Aristocracy: government by the nobles or lords.

Autocracy: the right of one person.

Syno-dictatorship

Autonomy: the right of self-government.

Bureaucracy: government run by the officials.

Gerontocracy: government by the old men.

Democracy: government by the people.

Gerontocracy: government by the old men.

Kekistocracy: government by the worst citizen.

Neocracy: government by the inexperienced persons.

Ochlocracy: government by a mob.

Oligarchy: government by a few persons.

Panarchy: government run universally.

Plutocracy: government by the rich.

Secular: government not by the laws of religion.

Monarchy: government by a king or queen.

Thearchy: government by the gods.

Theocracy: government by the laws of religion.

Affidavit:

A written statement made on oath before an authority, that can be used as evidence in court.

Ambassador:

A person lives in a foreign country and represent there his or her own country.

Ballot:

A system of secret voting.

Brain Drain:

The loss of a country when skilled and intelligent people leave it to go and live in other countries for better opportunities.

Calligraphy:

An art of beautiful handwriting.

Capital Punishment:

A punishment of death.

Catalogue:

A complete list of items,
Ex: books, etc.

Census:

The official counting of a country's population.

Coalition:

A temporary union of separate political parties, usually in order to form a government.

Copyright:

An exclusive legal right, held for certain years, to print, publish, sell, broadcast, film or record an original work or any part of it.

Extravagant:

A person who spends money unnecessarily.

Fourth State:

A term that is applied to the press, ex: newspaper, journalist, etc.

Honorary:

A post or a person which is not paid or a degree given as an honour, without the usual qualification being required.

Ledger:

A book in which a bank, business firm, etc. records its accounts.

Lullaby:

A soft gentle song sung to make a child go to sleep.

Manifesto:

Declaration of principles and policies by a political party on the eve of a general election.

Manuscript:

A paper or a document, especially an author's work when it is written by hand or typed.

Massacre:

The killing of large number of human beings.

Obituary:

Notification of a person's death, especially in a newspaper, often with a short account of his or her life and achievements.

Paparazzi:

Journalists or photographers who follow famous people around in order to get interesting stories and photographs.

Patent:

An official document giving the holder the sole right to make, use or sell an invention and preventing others from copying it.

Piracy:

Illegal copying of books, cassettes, CDs, etc.

Prospectus:

A printed document or a thick book that gives details about a course, school, college, business, etc.

Quack:

A person who dishonestly claims to have special knowledge and skill, especially in medicine.

Refugee:

A person who has been forced to leave his or her country for political or religious reasons and takes shelter in a foreign country.

Republic:

A system of government in which there is an elected president, but no king or queen.

Royalty:

The percentage to which a writer, illustrator or musician is entitled on the sale of a book, painting, or a musical composition.

Sovereign:

A fully independent nation or state with complete freedom to govern itself.

Summons:

An order to a person to appear in a law court at a specific time.

White elephant:

A possession or a thing that is useless and often expensive to maintain.

Session: 10

Graphein- To write

(Graphein-to write, Logos- science or study)

Graphologist: A person who analysis handwritings.

Chirographer: (Cheir or Chiro- hand, Graphein- to write)

One who practice the art or business of writing or engrossing.

Calligrapher: (Graphein- to write, Kallos- beauty)

A person who is called upon to design and write announcements, place cards, etc as a touch of elegance.

Calligraphy: (Graphein- to write, Kallos- beauty)

Beautiful handwriting.

Cacography: (graphein- to write, kakos- bad, harsh and illegible.

Bad, Scrawly, or illegible handwriting.

Cardiograph:

Heart writer

Photograph: (Photo-light)

Written by light.

Phonograph: (Phone-sound)

Sound writer.

Telegraph: (Tele-distance)

Distance writer.

Biography: (Bios-life)

Life writing.

